

BookletChartTM

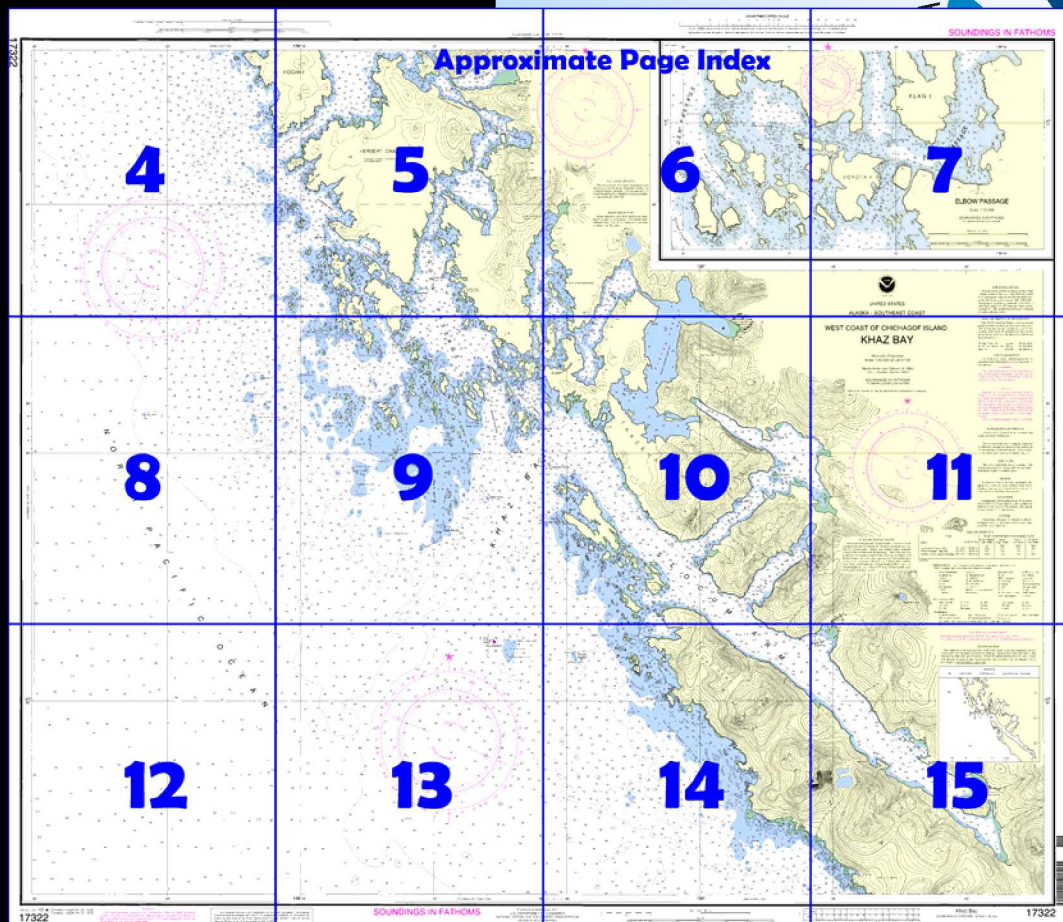
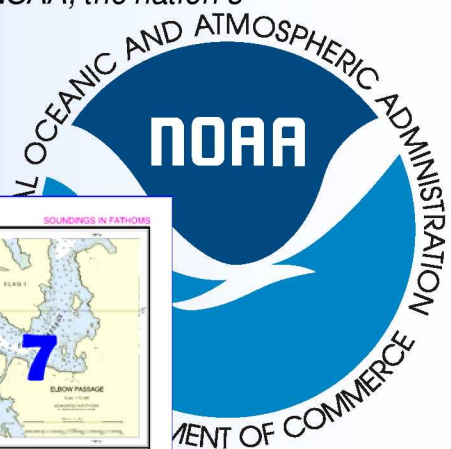
Khaz Bay

(NOAA Chart 17322)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(10) **Khaz Head**, a bold, bluff headland, particularly noticeable from SW, is about 7 miles NW of Klokachef Island, and about 4 miles NNW of Point Slocum (57°27.9'N., 135°58.0'W.). It is the NW end of **Khaz Peninsula**, a rugged peninsula between Slocum Arm of Khaz Bay and the sea.

(11) **Khaz Point**, the SW point of Khaz Head, shows from the SE as a conical hill. It is about 2.8 miles NW of Point Slocum.

(12) **Piehle Passage** is entered close-to, W of

Khaz Point, and leads among the rocks and islets W of Khaz Head to Slocum Arm.

(14) **Middle Breaker** is on a bare rock about 2 miles WNW of Khaz Point and almost 1 mile from the nearest islet to the E.

(15) **Khaz Breakers**, marked by a lighted whistle buoy off the W side, are the outer dangers in approaching Khaz Bay from S, and are on a reef about 1.4 miles W of Middle Breaker.

(16) **Outer Rocks** are the southernmost bare rocks on the W side of the entrance to Khaz Bay.

(17) **Black Island** is the highest of a group of small islands about 3.2 miles NW of Outer Rocks.

(18) **White Sisters** are two outlying large white rock islets, about 2.2 miles NNW of Black Island.

(20) **Khaz Bay**, about 11 miles NW of Klokachef Island, is 2.2 miles wide at its entrance between Ramp Island (57°33.6'N., 136°05.3'W.) and Outer Rocks, and extends N about 2 miles to Quit Point.

(22) **Black Rock**, about 1.1 miles NE of Outer Rocks, covers at high water and is generally marked by a heavy breaker.

(23) **Ramp Island**, small, about 100 feet high, and scantily wooded, is the westernmost of the islands on the E side of Khaz Bay.

(24) **Deuce Island** is the northwesternmost wooded island on the E side of Khaz Bay, and is about 0.5 mile N of Ramp Island. At its NW end is a round bald knob. **Ninefoot Shoal**, about 0.5 mile NNW of Deuce Island, is marked by a buoy.

(25) **Quit Point** is the S end of the southernmost of the low wooded islands on the N side in the entrance to Khaz Bay, and is about 1.2 miles NW of Deuce Island.

(26) **Rough Channel**, W of Quit Point and Gray Rock, is an entrance to Ogden Passage from Khaz Bay.

(27) **Guide Rock**, bare and 15 feet high, is about 0.3 mile ENE of Quit Point, and is the easternmost of the bare rocks that extend 0.2 mile E from the island. It is an important mark for entering any of the arms.

(28) **Smooth Channel**, the best entrance to Ogden Passage, is protected from the ocean swell by a chain of wooded islands and ledges. S of **Vorota Island** in 20 to 25 fathoms is an excellent anchorage for vessels up to 250 feet long.

(29) **Doolth Mountain**, 7 miles N of the entrance to Khaz Bay, is wooded. It stands out from the higher mountains farther inland and is the most prominent one near the coast.

(30) **Slocum Arm** extends SE from Khaz Bay.

(31) **Ford Arm**, NE of Khaz Head, extends NE from Slocum Arm and is constricted in places by islands and rocks.

(33) **Falcon Arm**, 1.4 miles SE of Ford Arm, extends NE and narrows to 350 yards at its head.

(34) **Waterfall Cove**, about 1.8 miles SE of Falcon Arm, is identified by a large waterfall about 1 mile above its head.

(35) **Island Cove**, about 4.5 miles SE of Falcon Arm, has several islands in it near the shore.

(37) **Flat Cove**, on the NE side 6 miles SE of Falcon Arm, has depths of 12 to 32 fathoms to the flat that extends 700 yards from its head.

(39) **Klag Bay**, at the head of Khaz Bay, is cluttered with islands, and the shores are foul especially on the E side behind the islands in the bay.

(40) The main entrance is through **The Gate**, which has its entrance 1 mile N of Guide Rock.

(41) **Elbow Passage** is the W entrance to Klag Bay.

(42) The two entrance channels merge N of The Gate and the channel then continues through Elbow Passage around the S and E sides of **Klag Island**.

(47) **Lake Anna** has its entrance through a narrow channel from the E side of the N end of Elbow Passage.

(48) **Sister Lake** is joined to the NE end of Lake Anna by a narrow, foul passage 0.5 mile long.

(50) **Ogden Passage** is entered from Khaz Bay through Rough Channel or Smooth Channel, the latter being the best.

(51) **Frog Rock** is a steep, grassy rock, about 35 feet high, and is the outermost of a small group of islets in the E side of the passage.

(52) **Snipe Rock**, about 0.6 mile SW of Frog Rock, is a flat, grassy rock about 10 feet high and is part of a long submerged ledge.

(53) **Fitz Island**, **Dippy Island**, and **Port Island** are wooded islets that are at the junction of Ogden Passage and Surveyor Passage.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Oct. 15/05
Corrected through LNM Oct. 04/05

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 57°35'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

HEIGHTS
Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks, and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.339" southward and 6.553" westward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Althorp Peak, AK	KZZ-86	162.425 MHz
Mt. Robert Barron, AK	KZZ-87	162.450 MHz
Sika, AK	WXJ-80	162.550 MHz

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

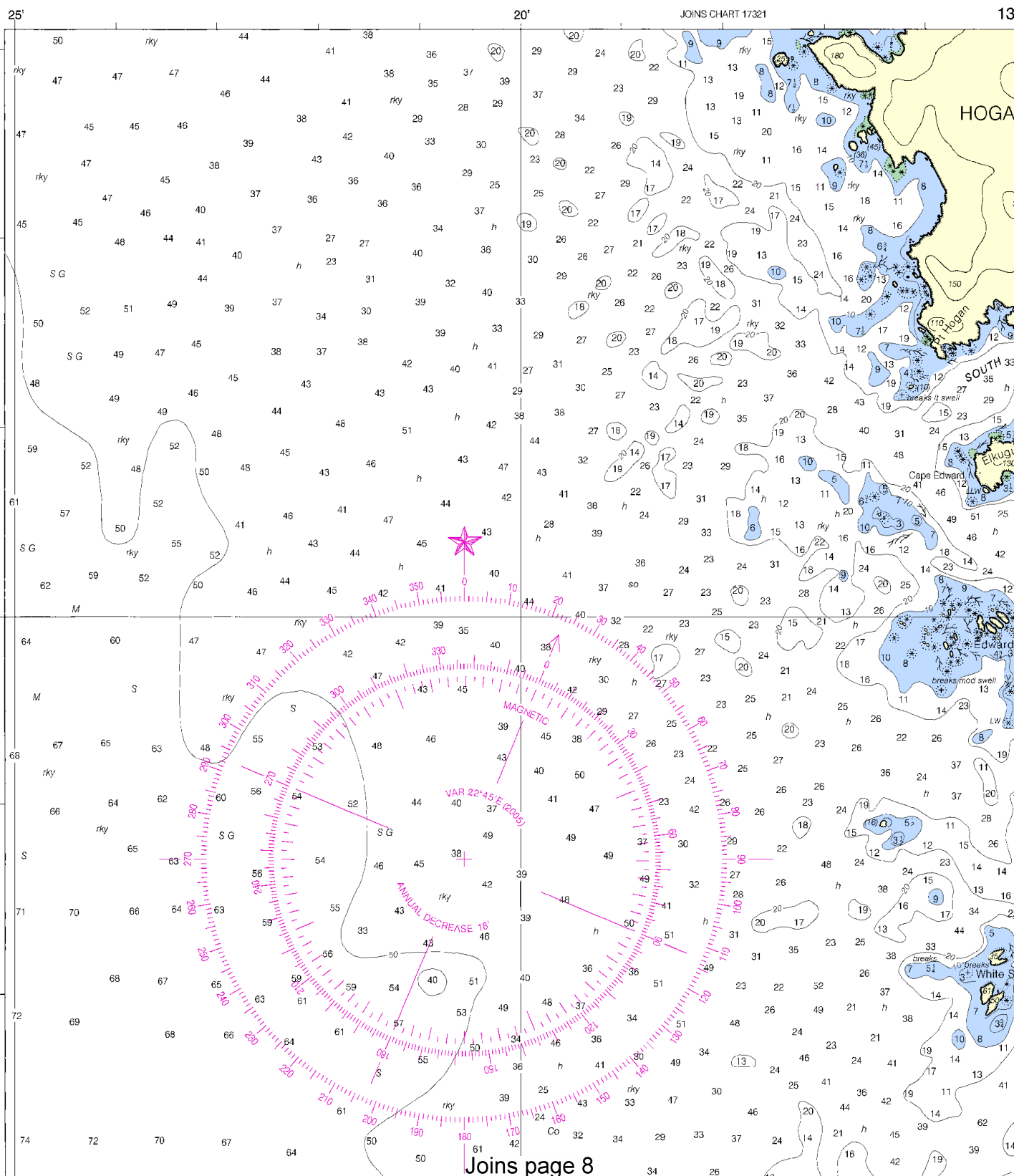
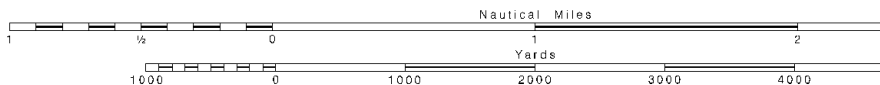
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)			
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):			
AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VO very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow
Bottom characteristics:			
Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters
bik broken	G gravel	h hard	so soft
Cy clay	Gr: grass	M mud	Rk rock
			Sh shells
			S sand
			sy sticky
Miscellaneous:			
AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

TIDAL INFORMATION		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	Place (LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Falcon Arm, Sloucm Arm	(57°33'N / 135°56'W)	10.2	9.7	1.6	-4.0
Elbow Passage, Klag Bay	(57°37'N / 136°05'W)	10.7	9.9	1.5	----
Kimshan Cove, Ogden Passage	(57°41'N / 136°06'W)	10.5	9.3	1.5	-4.0

(Jul 2005)

17322



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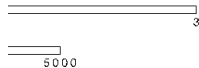


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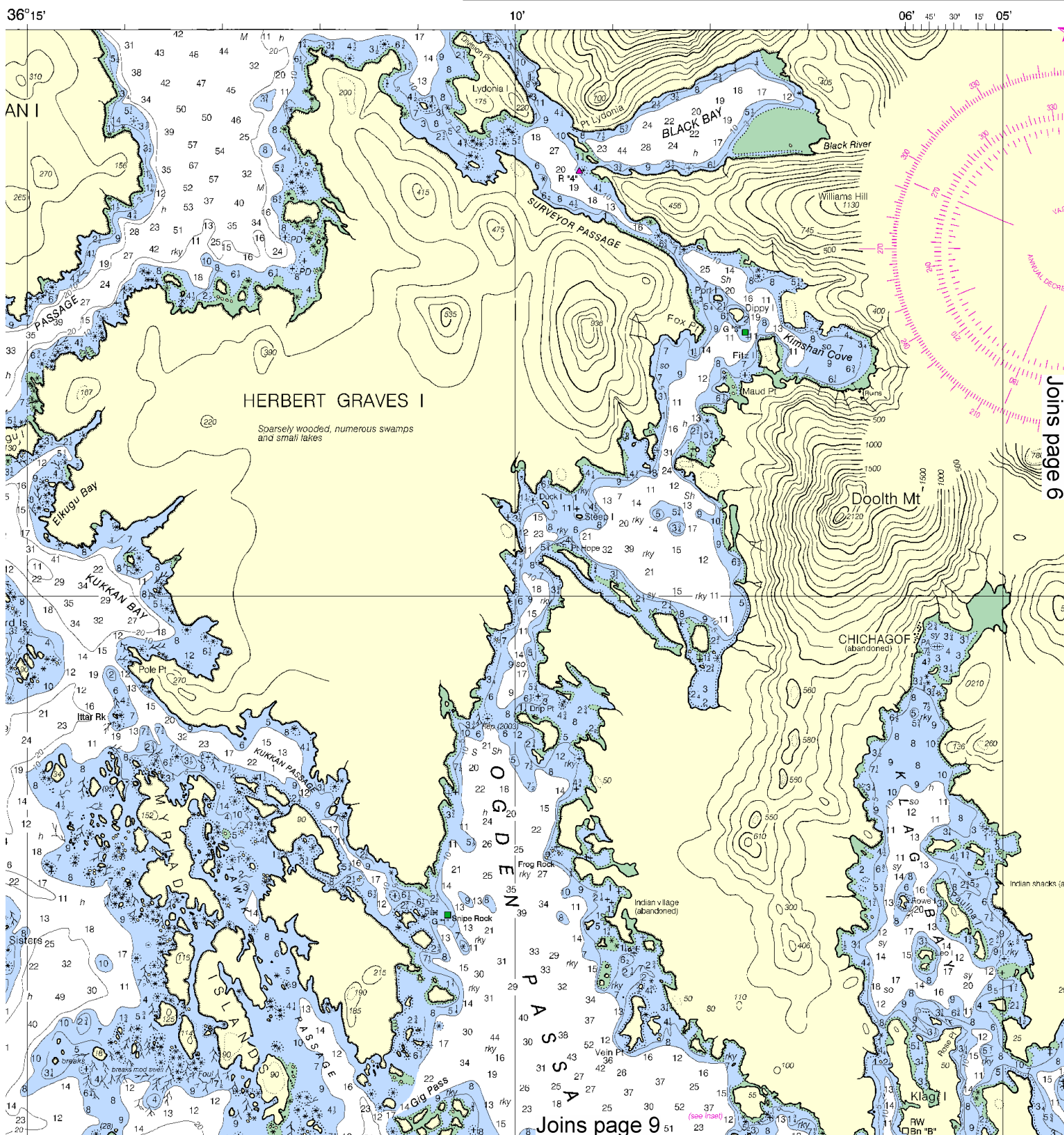
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

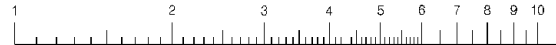




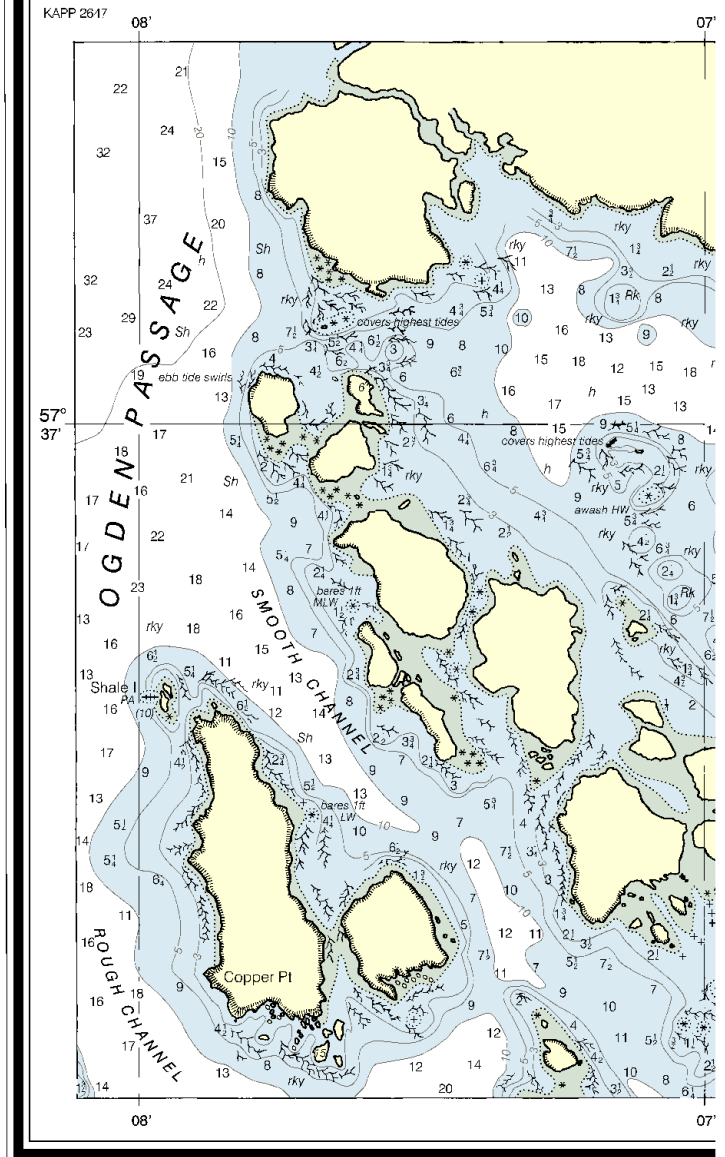
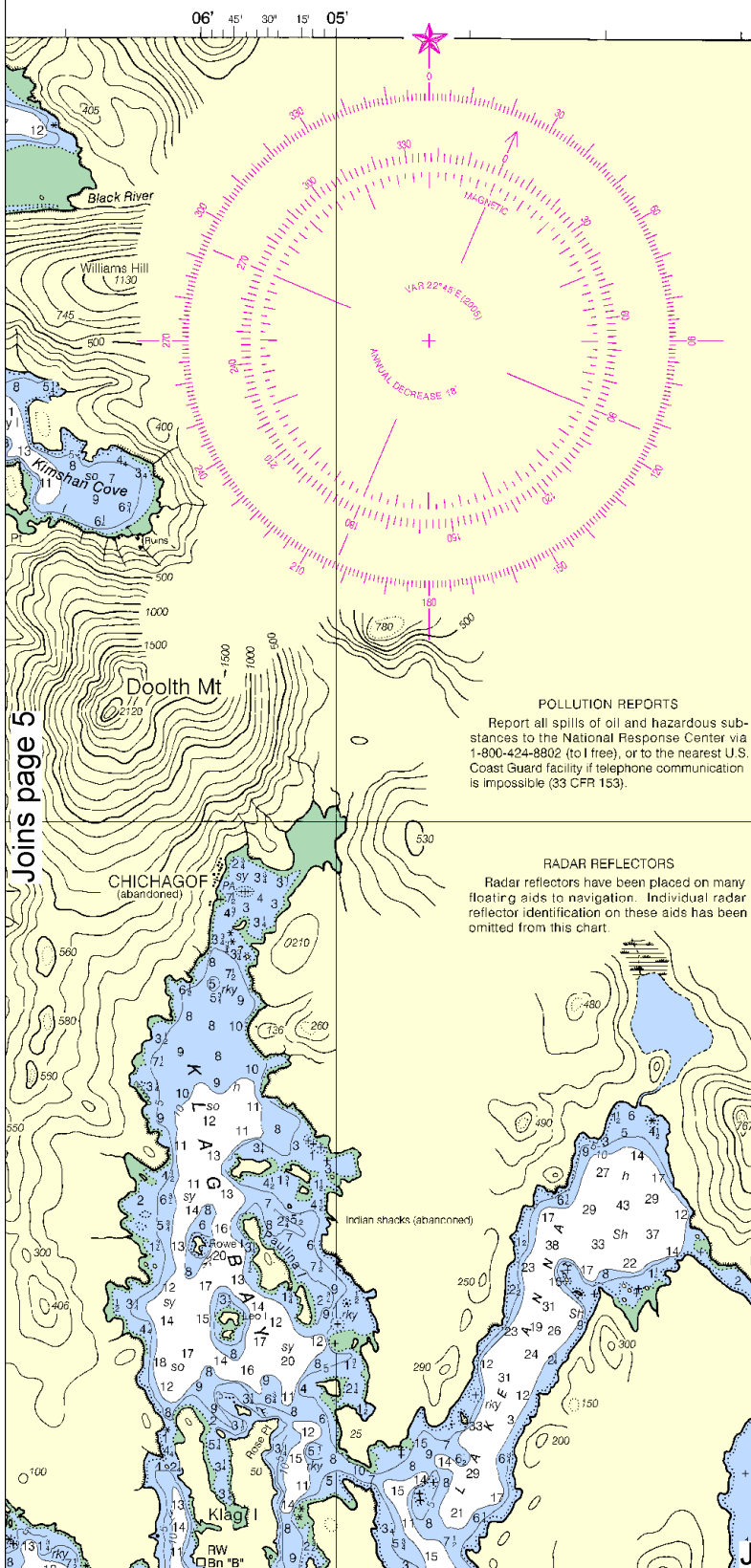
Formerly C&GS 8260, 1st Ed., May 1909 KAPP 2646



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

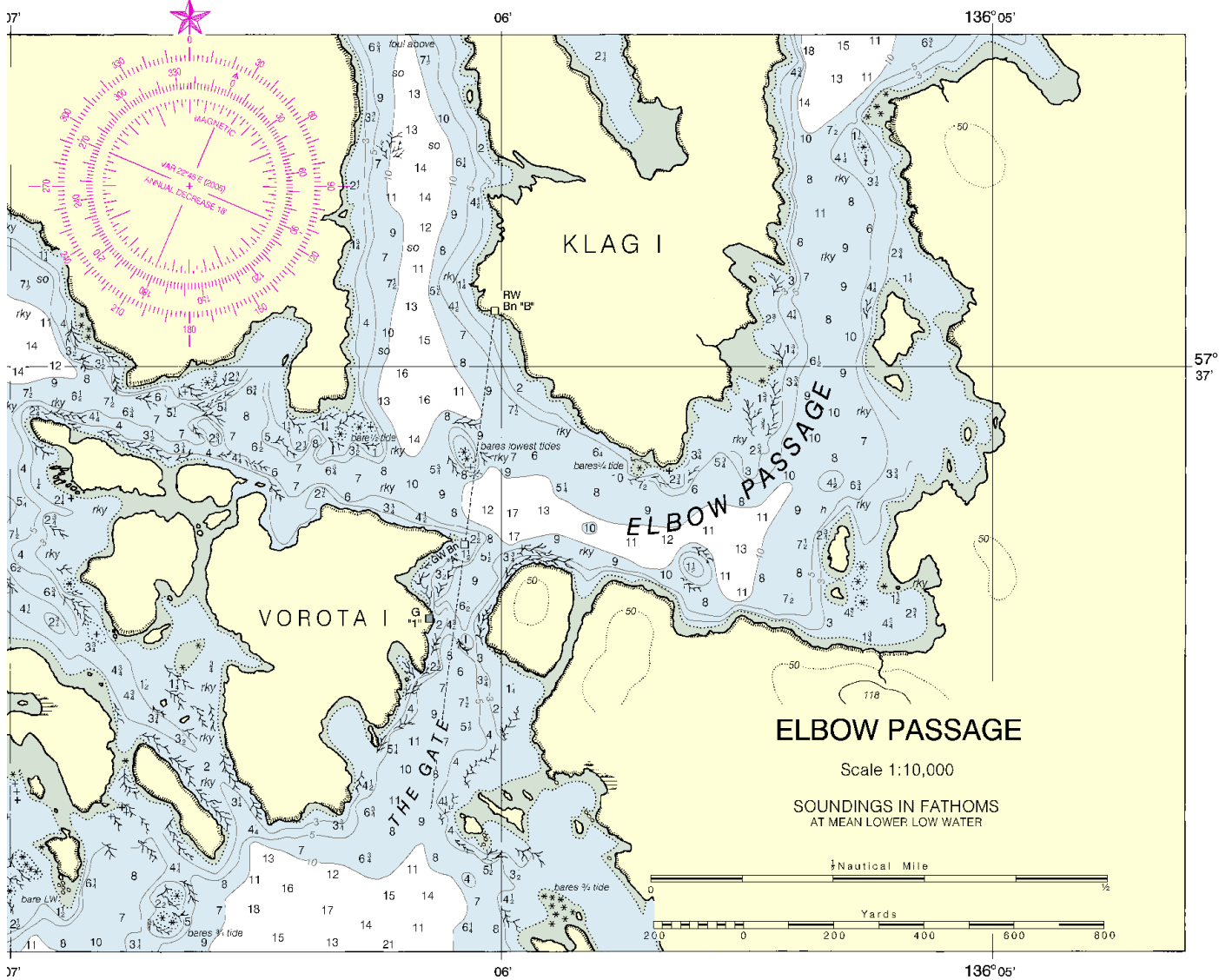


To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on the right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautic




15 20 25 30 40 50 60
minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place
tical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



55'
50'



COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

WEST COAST OF CHICHAGOF ISLAND

KHAZ BAY

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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Sika, AK	WXJ-80	162.550 MHz

Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

Joins page 4

CONTINUED ON CHART 17320

Joins page 12

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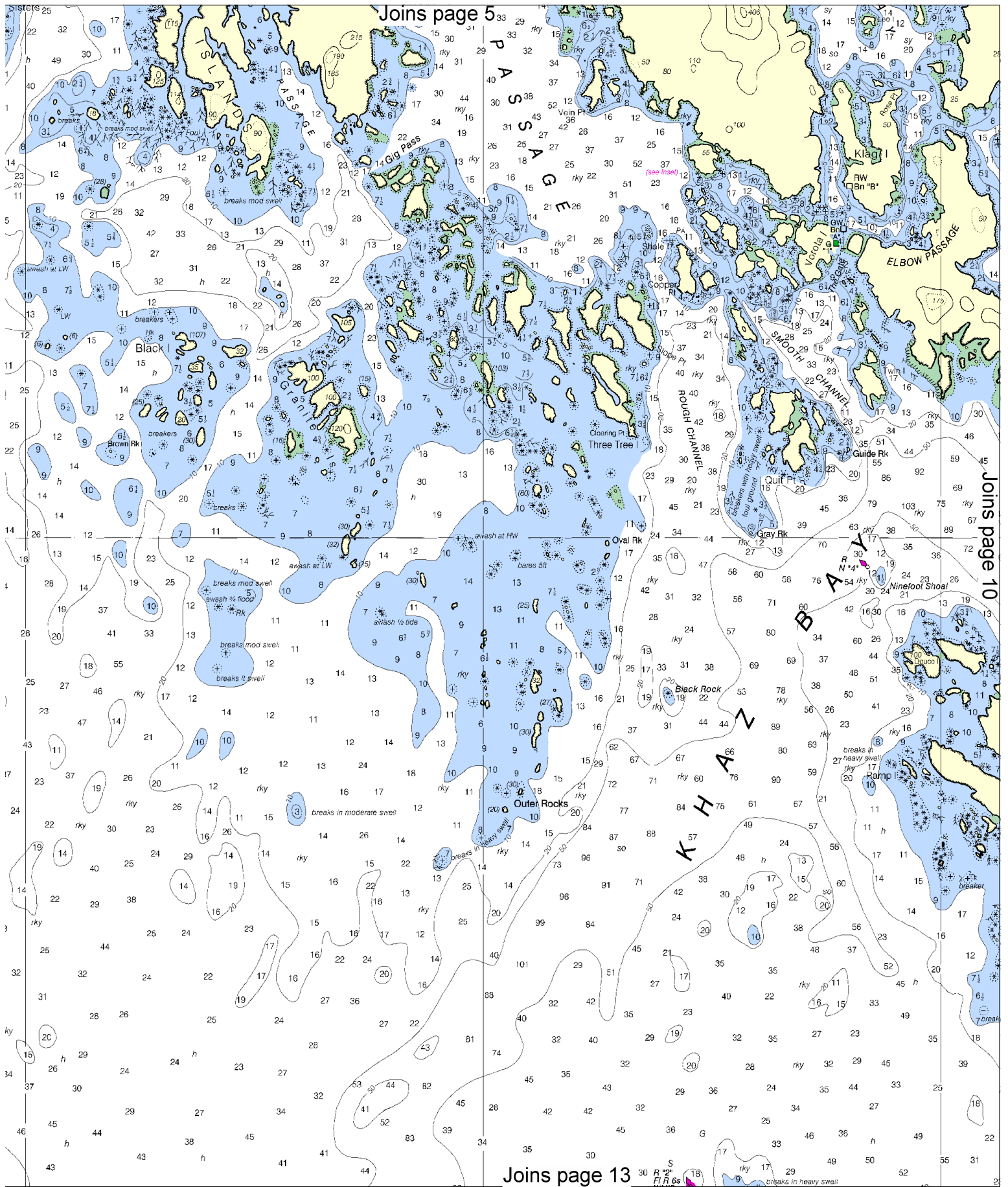


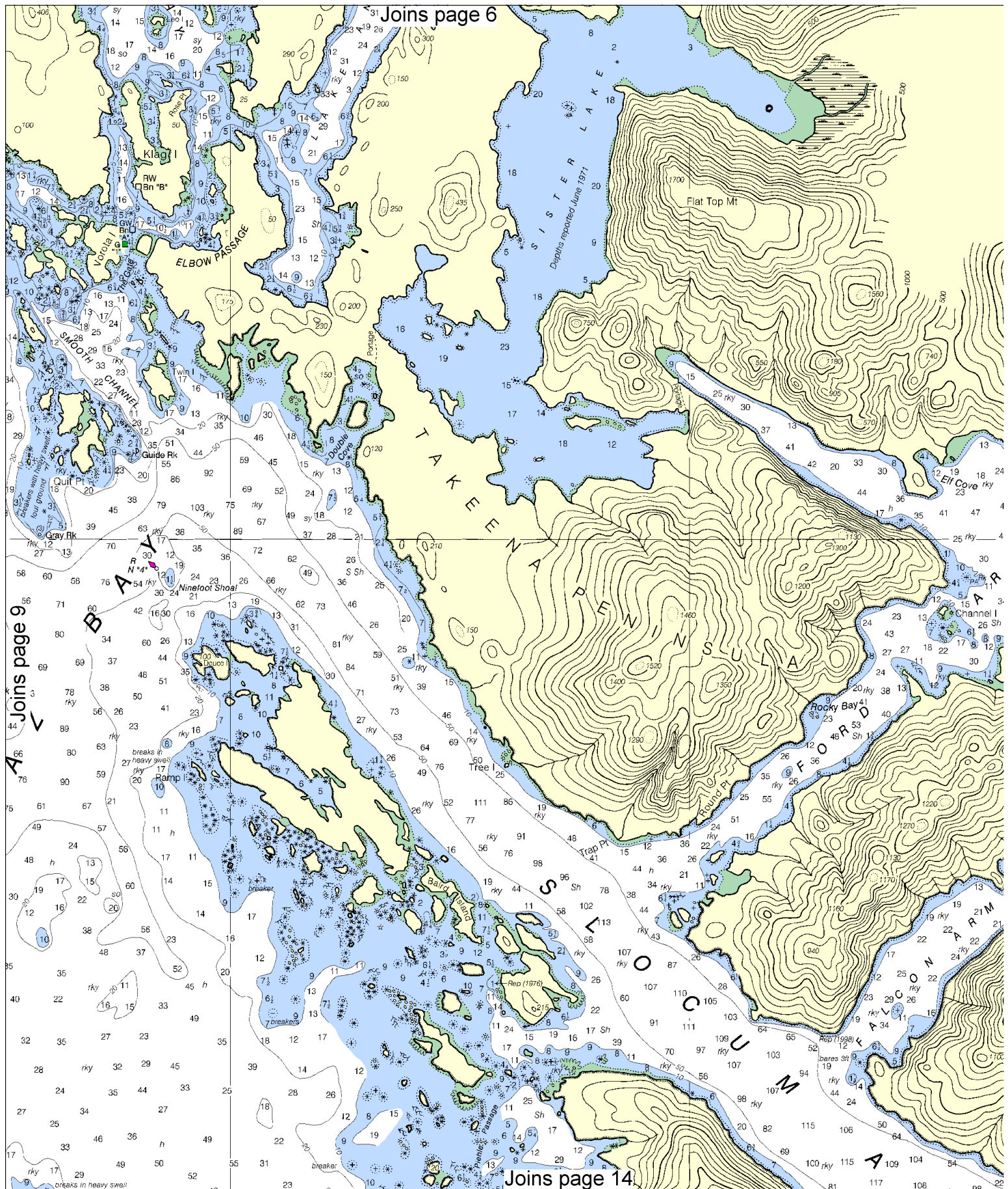
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

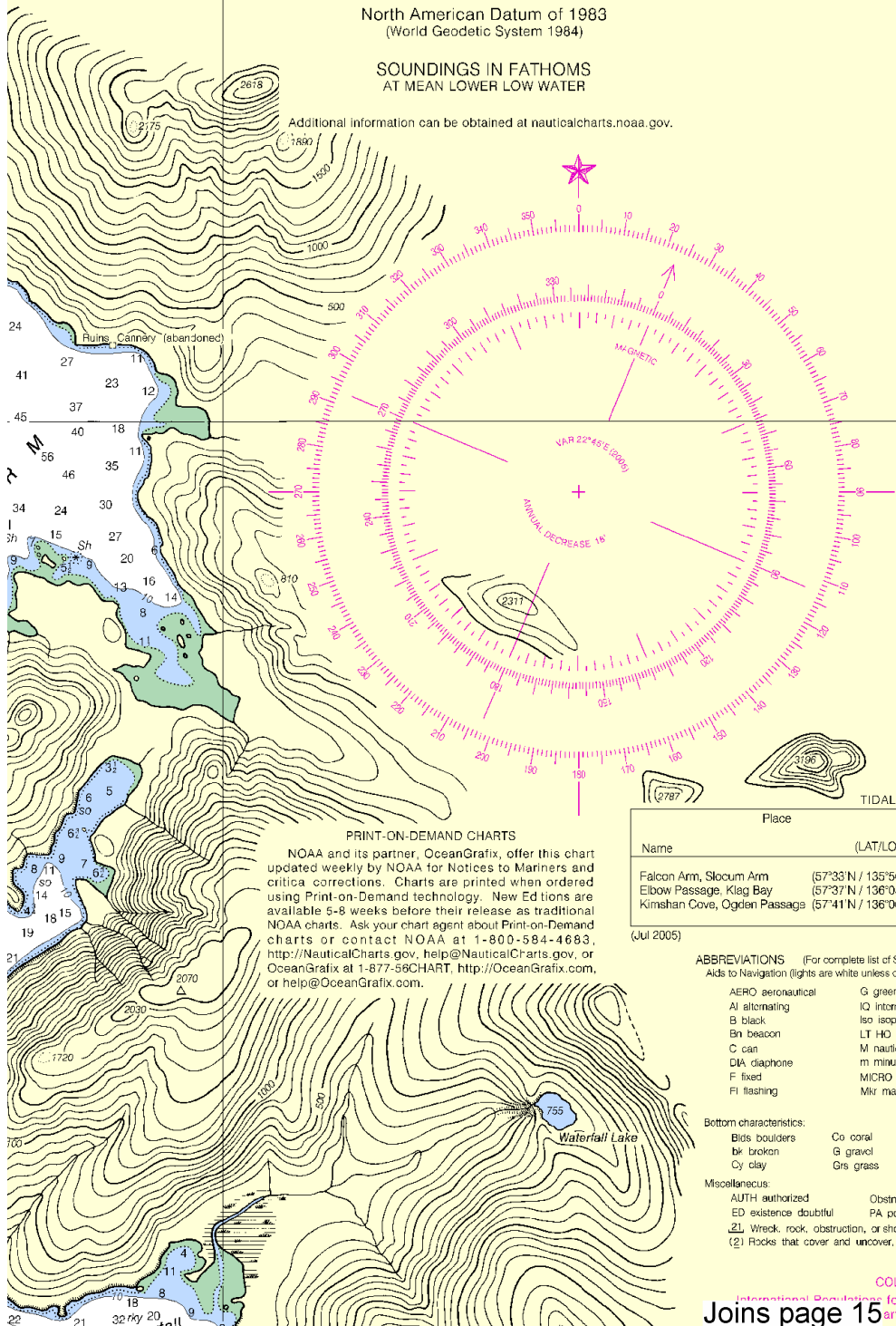
WEST COAST OF CHICHAGOF ISLAND KHAZ BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 57°35'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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WARNING

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NOTE A

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation.

VEGETATION

The land is generally heavily wooded. The woods decrease in density with the elevation, leaving the higher elevations bare.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks, and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

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TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
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(Jul 2005)

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Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Rot radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		H bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

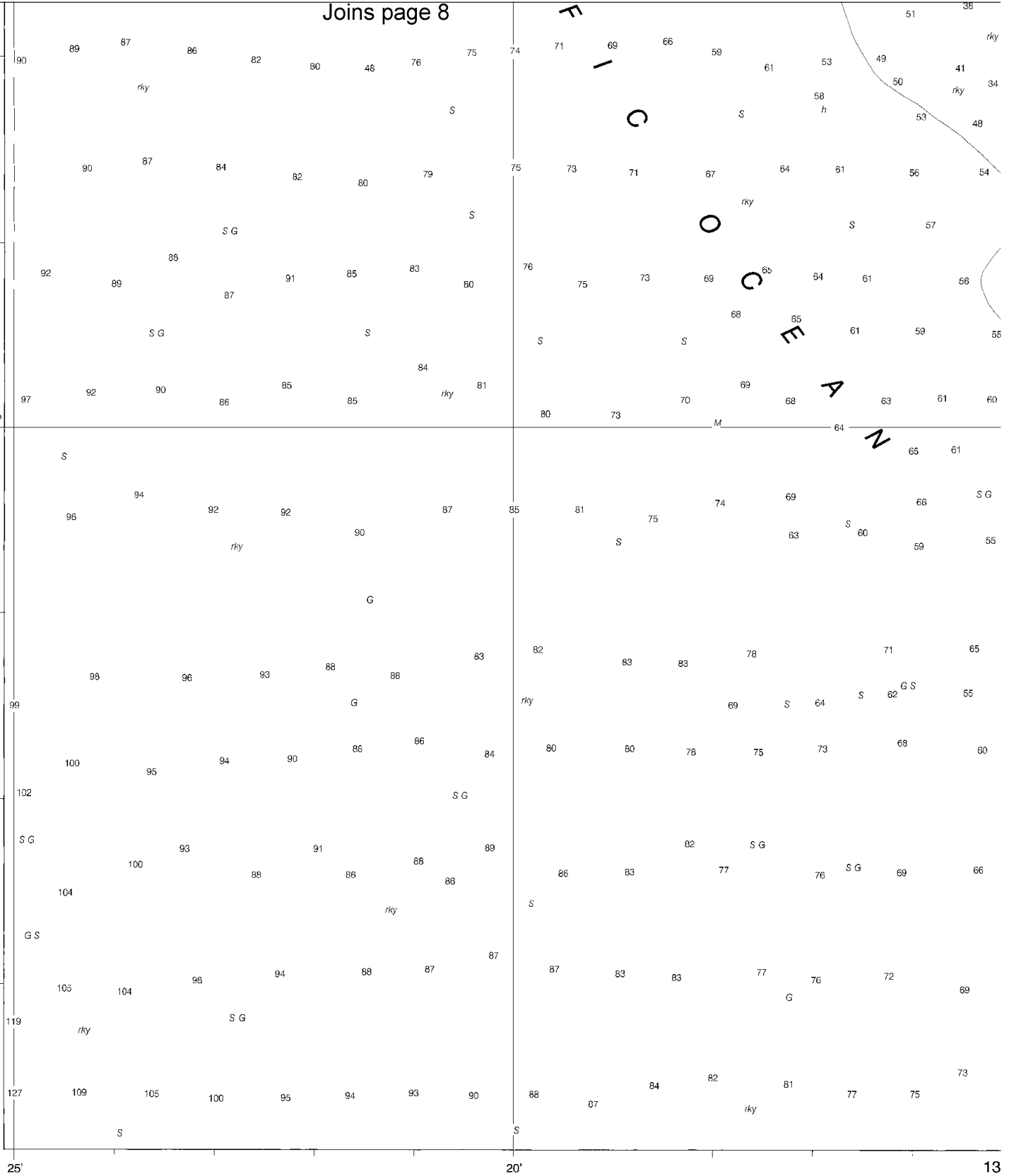
AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
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(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Joins page 15 art falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

57°
30'



10th Ed., Oct. /05 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 15/05
Corrected through LNM Oct. 04/05

17322

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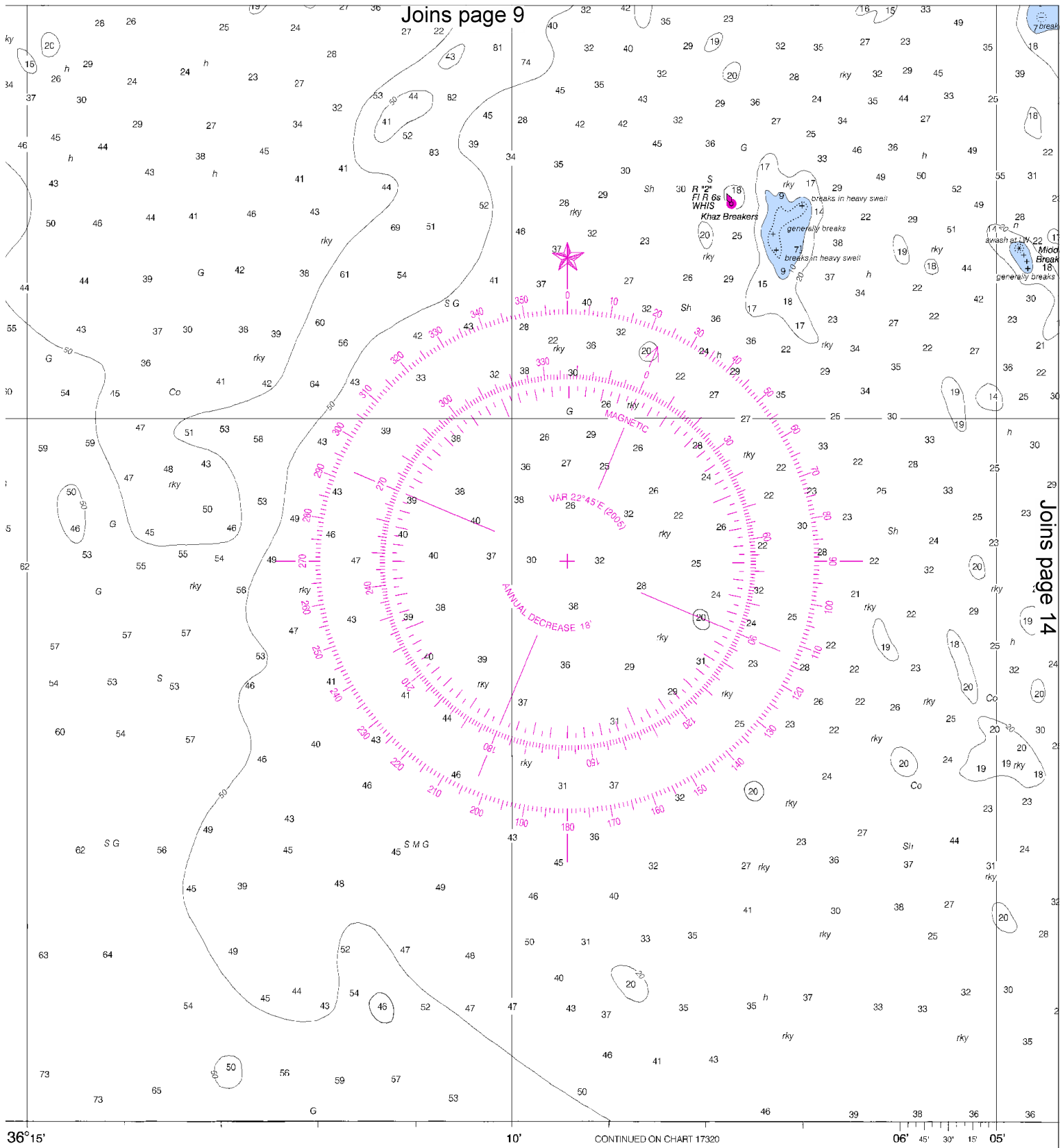


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

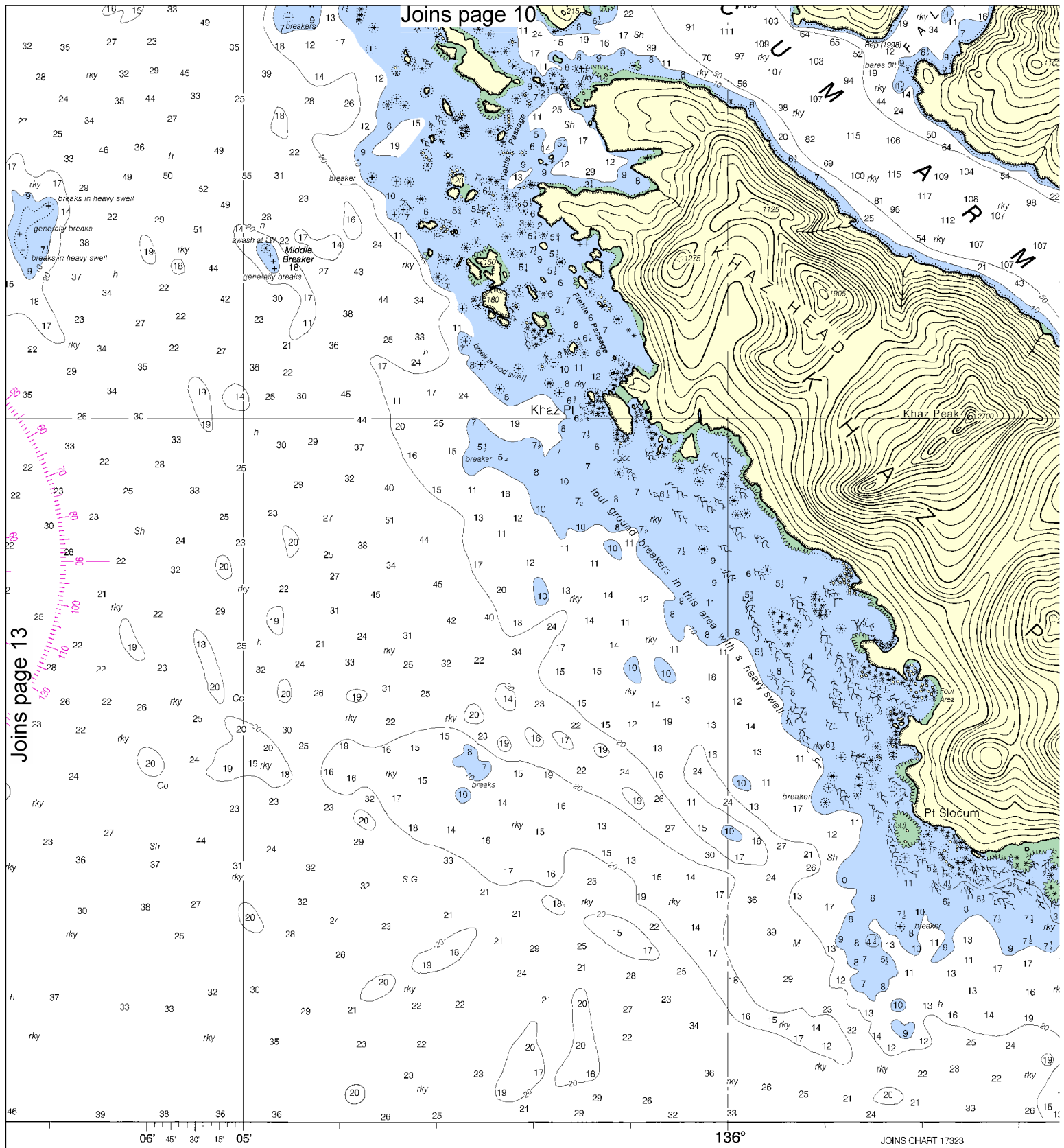




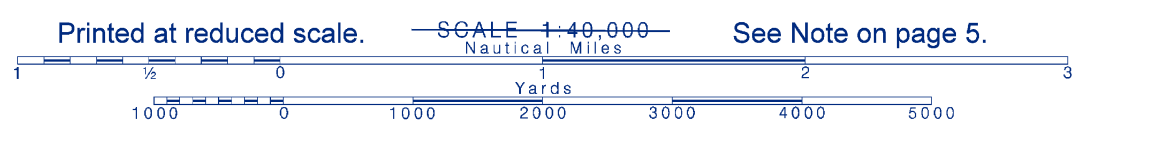
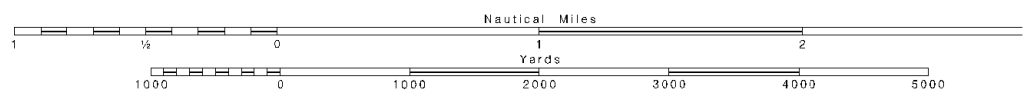
The National
Comments for
ional Ocean

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



F fixed
Fl flashing
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
R red
Ra. Rot radar reflector
H bn radiobeacon
W white
Whs whistle
Y yellow

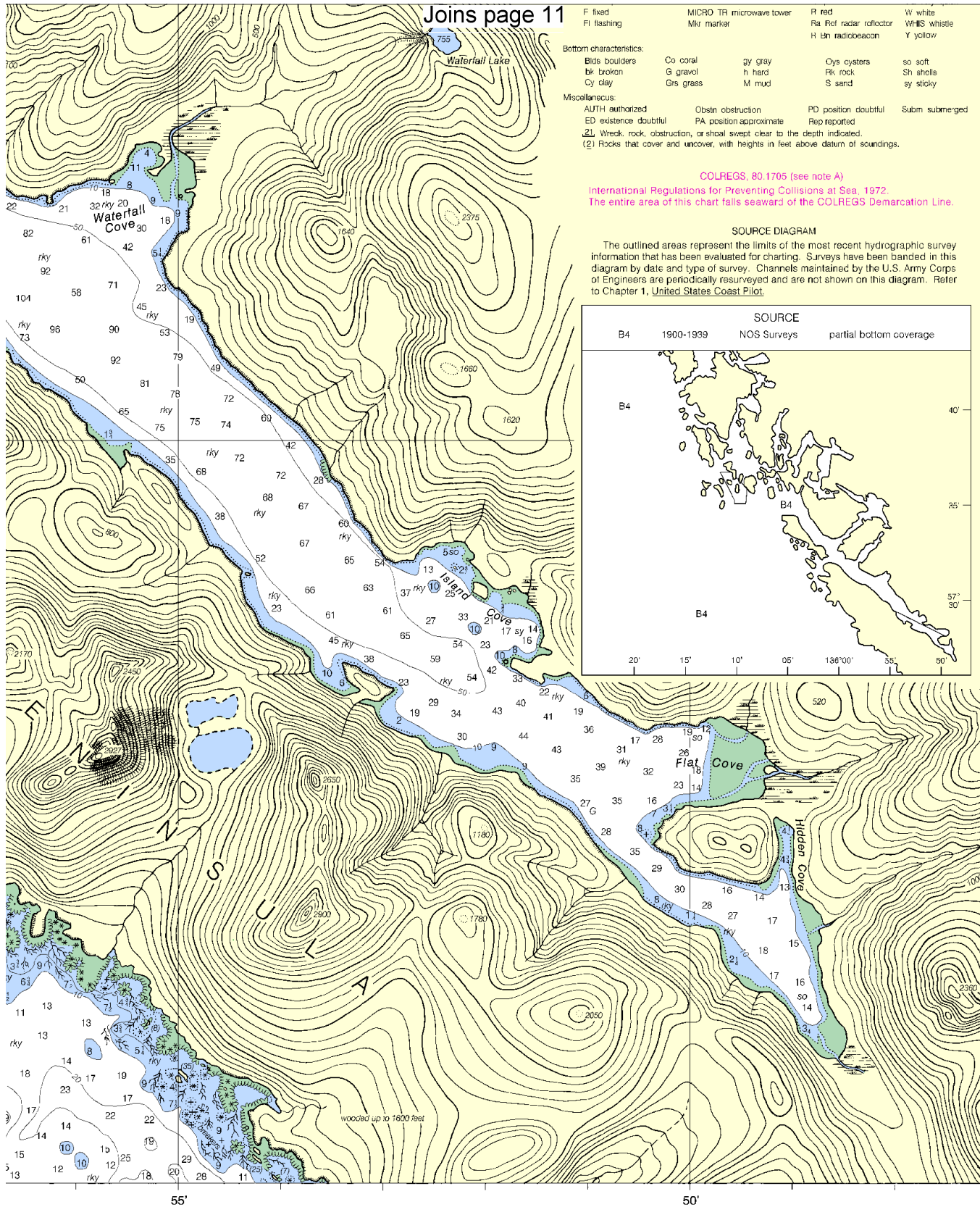
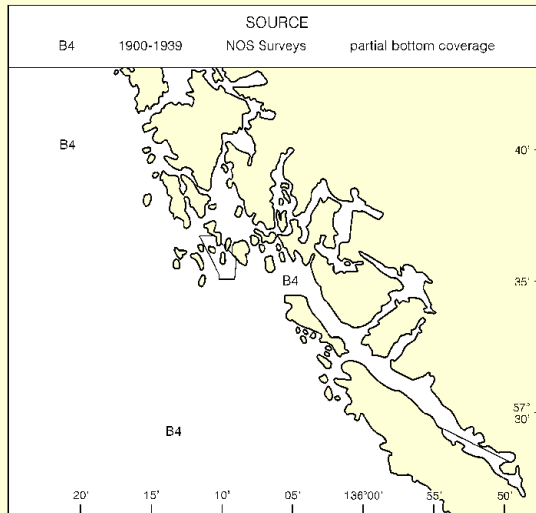
Bottom characteristics:
Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys cysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged
Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Khaz Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17322



ED NO. 10



NSN 7642014011427
NGA REFERENCE NO. 17XHA17322

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.